Business Notices.

STEAM YACHT "PILGRIM OF THE SEA "-The blegant and coulty services of richly decorated China Cut Glasswane, Staven Wane, Cutaray, he, which we hav just completed for the above new steam yacht new building i

Boston for THE VICEROY OF EGYPT,

The public are respectfully justed to examine the same.

E. V. Hauduwout & Co.,

Corner Broadway & Broomest., N. Y. ESPENSCHEID'S FALL FASHION.-The subscriber will introduce. THIS DAY Aug 429, in secondance with his sen is annually aston, the Fall and Winter styles of Gentlemen!

HAYS for 1627. Gentlemen are selled; if to examine these superbisheries. They will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of Gentlemen of Isste and judgment.

S. Espeakement, No. 1.2 Nassat st.

AUGUST.
Omenth of ripeness' ne'er depart;
Oh, limer long and late below.
But dangerous to the health thou art.
With all thy changing chill and glow;
Thy miduight dews are cold and sad.
Thy saftry mosus oppures the breath—
And thousands, if not fitty clad,
By thee are unlared into death.

By thee are minered into desit.

But glorious art thou unto those.

Who stand prepaped to face thy chemics.
In saits of such well-fashioned clothes.
As Sarra can give to friends and strangers.
In Pulton street, at Sarra's, you'll find.
The latest styles for Pall and Sammer.
Economy and taste combined;
They sell for each and keep no "drammer."
Smarra Barranas One Price Windowska and Retail Clothing
White one New 122, 122 and 140 Fulton at, New York

Don't fail to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement the Dry Goods column of this paper. FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the atbention of those in want of the above to their assortment, moving which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.

J. & S. Savoners, Store only at No. 7 Astor House

Wigs, Hair Dye, Wigs.-Cristadoro, No.

Wigs, Hair Dye, Wigs.—Cristadoro, No. 6
Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye
the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scattes beat all for their natural apparance, lightness and adapatability to the head. The Dye appilled in private. Copy the address.

R. T. Wilde, in reporting himself to the busisiness world on his return from Paris, respectfully claims that
his stock of Fall and Winter Burners, Fanoy Fratures, Artificial Flowers, shaded and other Rightness, Hair Deressaand Lacra has never been equaled in this city, and he invites
an early call from the trade, at No. 251 Broadway.

Doo! 6.11 to seat DeressaSchool and Control of the Adaptive Control

Doo! 6.11 to seat DeressaSchool and Control

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Doo! 6.11 to seat Deressa
Broadway.

Don't feil to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisemen

in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS. GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. Twitty,
Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safes:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of
the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co.
The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the
fire several hours, and when opened the Books and Papers were
found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well
satisfied with it, and will want another when they start again.
I have let them have our back office until their store is teolif,
which will be about the let of September. Yours,
Rew-Orleans, Ang., 1837.

S. C. Herring & Co., Manofacturers,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
And 231 Broadway, cor. Murrsy st., N. Y.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Odice of No. 22 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No 2 Vesey at. Aster House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Eliastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ladice. A competent formule in attendance.

DON'T FAIL to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertise. ment in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

Silver Ware.

Ww. Gale & San,

No. 447 Broomest, one door west of Broadway,

Manufacturers or

Silver Ware,

Bave on band a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make,
and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their
line.

Our bure was established over thirty years since in Folton at,
and we have since removed to our present place of business, one
door west of Broadway.

WM. Gale & Son,

WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome st., New York. FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).—

Just received, a large invoice. Also, FIXTURES for Library Billiard and Dining Rooms; CANDILATIERS, CANDILARIAS GLOCKS, Pure White RAFF REED Out. For sale by H. DARDONVILLE, No. 449 Broadway. DON'T FAIL to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement in the bry Goods column of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THERE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the 50th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defundants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Wessers Machines, for violating five patents. Also the Emery, Houghton & Co. Machines for infringing two patents, and against the Warson Ten Dollag Machines for infringing two patents, and against the Warson Ten Dollag Machines for infringing two patents.

Fersons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can have no reason for compelled twen they are compelled by law to stop using them.

1. M. Sinder & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OILCLOTHS, CURTAIN GODDS, &c. selling off at less than cost, at Young & Jayne's store, No. 554 Broadway, corner of Franklin st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately at great bargains, for gash. Eight years leave of store for sale.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON ST., NEW YORK.—Hotel accommodations on the EUROPIAN PLAN. Single Rooms, 75 cents to \$1. Double Rooms and Parlor, \$1.50 to \$3. Menis as ordered, or \$2 per day for Rooms and Board, at option.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Rewing Mechine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heavlest fabrics better than any other— labe best machine for family use, manefacturing, plautation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which as industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a Fear can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Sieger & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Don't fail to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES-ANOTHER WATSON'S \$10 SEWING DIACHINES—ANOTHER INTERCED AGAINST THEM—Out he 3d day of August institute United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecated by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely probibits the defendants and their agents from making ming, scilling, or advertising for scient, the Watson \$10 machines Newspaper publishers will piease take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SENGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- General weakness and de bully, the premomitions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor activity, and a healthful potency in every organ, and in the ou-tire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhibitating in flux nees of this life sustaining vegetable preparation.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Becured by the colebrated
LA BEILLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray st., New-Tork.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undestake to return rejected Communications.

The danger of the careless handling of fire-arms was painfully manifested on Saturday night at a shooting gallery in the Bowery. A young man named Hotley, while practicing with the pistol, shot himself in the eye, and died almost instantly.

The death of snother man from being run ove after getting off the front platform of a car is re sorded in another column. The Jury recommend that gates be put on all city ears, and that no permen be permitted to get on or off at the forward end

We invitte attention to an important judgment of the Supreme Court, reported in another column. The question involved had never been decided, and is of very great importance, viz: Wnether the State Legislature can constitutionally authorize a corporation created by a foreign State to take priwate property of citizens of this State for the use of its public works beyond our territory. The case was argued at the Poughkeep ie General Term, by Judge Mckissock and J. Laroque, eeq., for the private owners, against the validity of the law, and by Mr. Van Cott for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in support of the law. At the last Newburgh General Term, a decision was rendered in favor of the law, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opini n of the Court, which we publish.

A full and graphic report of the doings of the Convection at Cleveland, in favor of Compensated Emercipation, will be found in our columns to day, We trust it may be widely read and pondered We

cannot help thinking that the black man who epoke at this Convention had the advantage of position over his white brethren and we rather suspect he unde the best speech. However, we do not rest in abstractions. Show us why and how Slavery may be abolished by the surrender of all the Public Lands, or by any practicable measure, and we stand ready to advocate the sacrifice. Let us have this project well discussed, and we may see it in a new light, and be able to recognize in it advantages not

The Philadelphia Press Col. Forney's new paper, gives the following evidence that the game of making Kansas a Slave State by fraud and vislence is to be pushed to an immediate consummstion:

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special for The Press]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The prospect of a fair election for Delegates to the September Convention in Kansas increases.
The work of the Convention will, it is said, he quickly done. It will probably be submitted to the people on the day that a It will probably be submitted to the people on the day that a Legislature is elected, and the chances are that the Constitution will be in Washington, with a member of Congress and two Senators to back it, by the lat of December.

It is supposed that the Constitution, like that of New York and Pennsylvania, will be silent as to Siavery.

This programme will prevent an attack on Gov. Walker's nomination in the Senate. He cau resign, and may come as a Secator from the new State.

enator from the new State. Rest assured, there is some hope that this plan will be carried

- The election " for delegates to the September Convention in Kansas" was had two months ago, and a Pro-Slavery body returned by a total poil of less than fifteen bundred votes. This election was held under a begue Registry, which excluded the great butk of the Free-State men from voting.

The Constitution has of course been already concected in some Pro S'avery conclave, and the Convention will merely go through the form of adopting it. They doubtless know a good deal more about its features in Washington than in Kansas.

"A Constitution silent as to Silvery," framed by a Convention elected under Border-Ruffian authority, will be a Pro-Slavery Constitution; Slavery is already in Kansas, so far as usurpation bogus law can plant it there, and a Convention springing from the bogus authority does not need to legalize Slavery there-to say nothing is to leave Slavery legalized and established. No intel-

ligent person can honestly dispute tais. Shall a Constitution so framed by a Convention chosen by less than a tenth of the People, and representing but one fourth of the number, be imposed or Kansas by Federal authority and bayonets? This is the precise issue now tendered. What say the Free States?

They have officially counted in Stewart, the candidate of the Pro-Slavery Border-Ruffian Democracy, as Governor of Missouri-how honestly, we cannot yet say. The total vote is officially stated as fellows:

Two weeks before the election, we would have gladly heard that Stewart would receive but 5,000 majority. Now Robins is beaten, but a substantial victory has been won for Emancipation. The question has been opened for discussion, and that discussion will go on to its proper termination. We estimate the vote cast for Rollins on Emancipatien grounds at 20,000. We hope to see a larger

of the cable will reach £25,000 Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant-the India troubles and the Divorce bill dividing attention. The French Emperor had signalized the fêtes of the 15th of August by pardoning a large number of State prisoners. On the other hand it is rumored that he means to get hold of Ledra-Rollin under the extradition treaty. The Northern Railway robbers were to be arraigned on the 26th of August. There is nothing of consequence from other parts of Europe, and no later dates from India. The markets are not materially changed.

Times of financial pressure and trouble develop or reproduce various awarping projects for the cure of our pecuniary ills. The mass must have a scape goat in every such juncture as the present; and Wall street new stands in that interesting category. Every State, every section, every ambitious village, has sent its enveys to Wall-street sucing for help to construct the caual or railroad, improve the harbor, open the mine, or build the bridge, that was expected at once to double or treble the value of its property and transform its farmers, mechanics and merchants into nabobs; and Wall-street-flattered, cajoled, inflated, like Nick Biddle of old-has taken stock or made loans. to the extent of its means and its credit -as times go, perhaps still further. Meantime we (not Wallstreet) have been importing and concuming too many goods, considering the amount of our surplus productions wherewith to pay for them, and Europe has of late been drawing heavily upon us for specie, until our Banks are forced to contract, and every thing is brought up with a round turn. Wallstreet can invest or lend no more-has hard work to pay up her installments on loans or etock subscriptions to works not yet completed-so Wallstreet has to take it, has other poor dogs. Wallstreet is a usurer, a swindler, a robber; Wallstreet speculates in stocke: Wall-street pays interest on deposits, and a great many other enormities. It is none of our business to defend Wall-street, though we are often moved to say a good word for the fellow going down hill, when everybody else is giving him a kick-and this we will say, that if Wall-street was only able to lend, and subscribe, and negotiate county bonds, city bonds, company bonds, &c., as she, despite our remonstrances, has hitherto done, she would be as popular to-day as ever she was. But she has already done too much of this, and must pay the penalty of poverty, as others,

better and worse, have paid it before her. -Here is a specimen of the suggestions which the existing crisis has evolved. We give the writer a full hearing, and let our comments follow:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The atorm of which we have had timely warning in THE PRIBUNE has come at last. We are in the midst of a financial crisis. The causes e'so by his employer at the close of a month's hard

have been plainly pointed out. We have imported far more than we have produced. In other words, we are living on credit. And why do we import more than we produce? The plain answer to this question must be, because there are too many capitalists, who produce nothing; too many drones in the hive, such as isurers, stock-brokers, bankers, speculators of all sorts, men living upon the interest of their money, gentlemen of leisure, who deal in fancy stocks, who blow bubbles to break in hands of honest producers,

blow bubbles to break in hands of housest producers, and such like. Their name is legion, and their trade is to eat out the substance of the land without producing one dollar's worth of real productive property. Can there be any other possible reacon, we ask, why we consume more than our industry yields?

All men agree that when any general practice in business transactions is calculated to injure the public, it should be prevented if possible by law. Accordingly, laws are passed fixing rates of interest. Law also interposes its arm in favor of a creditor, thus regulating both these systems to accord with what is deemed safe for the community. Now, if Government can fix interest at six or seven per cent, it plainly has aright to place it at a cypher, or abolish usury altogether. And so, too, of credit. It may refuse to interpose when men refuse to pay a debt; thus it would annihilate the whole credit system. This appears plain to us as a matter of right; is it, however, expedient? Are there more benefits than evils resulting from money-letting and buying on credit? To rightly understand this, let us examine the grounds upon which our present system of credit and usury rest.

What is the value of any property? Why, plainly,

vpon which our present system of credit and usury rest.

What is the value of any property? Why, plainly, what men think it will produce. Gold, silver, land, manufactories, professions, and all things upon which men fix a value, are rated according to what they will produce. Money, as a medium of transfer, has no more value, however, than the farm or jewel it purchases. It is a representation of property, and its value resides in the thing it is made to represent. Of itself, as money, it has no real value. It produces nothing. It dufters from the ring you wear or the farm you till in the same respect, regarding it as a medium. Why should it in fact, thet, render an interest, when it does not in nature? You can bestow no labor upon it, not is it of any possible use except for what conveniences or luxuries it brings to your hand. Mea have perverted its use, however, and, violating both the natural and divine law, either themselves reap the curses or visit them upon the heads of community, for avoiding the law of labor.

The money-lender takes a profit where no labor is rendered, producing absolutely nothing, while he fares sumpliancely upon the fruits of other men's labors. He is worse than the beggar whose wetchedness he pittes, or oftener contemptuously ridicules. They both produce nothing: but while one starves upon a miserable pittance, the other fattens upon the hard carnings of industry.

The borrower is even more miserable, as he is often

industry.

The borrower is even more miserable, as he is often the victim and never sure of success. Under the present errangement, it is true a man who gives credit may, nay, semetimes must, take it. But grant us some arrangement that shall preclude the possibility of another man's owing him anything, and let him hold in actual possession all he owns, and he need never loan a single dollar. It is far better and safer to trade upon his own capital than that of another which he cannot always control. If he has none, then let him resent to Labor, the capital which Nature provides him with and not endanger his own and the welfare of acciety by giving pledges to fortune. Men who thus depend upon foreign capital really live upon the charity of their friends, however much they may wish to conceal their poverty from the world. We call upon all such to come out of their hiding-places and let the world brand them beggars as they really are. Compel them by statute to choose between honest labor and open beggary, and they would not be long without means of support.

Of the terrible disasters this system of Usury and Credit brings upon the community, the past week has given real terms of the community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community, the past week has given real terms and community and community and community and commu dustry.

The borrower is even more miserable, as he is often

Of the terrible disasters this system of Usury and Credit brings upon the community, the past week has given us a fearful but convincing example. Long ago, we could have seen, by reference to our imports, that speculators, builders, etc., having consumed the productions of our own land, were sending their money into foreign lands for more. A nation, take an individual, if it lives beyond its income, must come to beggary. Though we were warned of this by the faithful, our ship has been crowding sail with all its speed for the bruskers. We may save ourselves for a time, and postpone the final disaster, by foreign loans on bonds or mortgages. Judging from what is past, very probable we shall do this. But what shall we do when r mortgages. Judging from what is past, very probpsy-day comes ?—and come it surely will, to the utter cismay of Wall street and its swarm of non-producers.

pation grounds at 20,000. We hope to see a larger one for the cause next year, and so gaining till the close of the struggle. We are satisfied with the result of this first effort.

Vermont holds her election to-morrow.

We are compelled by a fleed of advices from all quarters to postpene a portion of our Europesu letters by the Atlantic. Those omitted to-day will appear in our next.

By the Atlantic at this port yesterday morning, we have Liverpool dates to the 19th. The news is not particularly important. Thus far nothing had been done about the Atlantic Telegraph cable, but a meeting of the Directors of the Company was to convene on the day the steamer sailed. It is estimated that the direct loss by the breaking of the cable will reach £25,000 Parlia mentary r business of all kinds. New York, Aug. 29, 1957.

-To all which suggestions thus responds THE

TRIBUNE: I. You cannot abolish Interest without abolish ing all Individual Property whatever. For instarce: A. B. has worked through a long summer, and has produced a good stock of meat and grain, while C. D. bas been frolicking, drinking, hunting, and lying around loose, producing little or nothing. A hard Winter follows, wherein C. D.'s family reed bread, and there is no resource but in A. B. granary. Now, to constrain A. B. to lend his grain on the strength of C. D.'s promise to pay him as many bushels out of next year's harvest, is to encourage the latter in his career of idleness and profligacy. It is to set the world drifting back nto universal poverty, ignorance and barbarism. Interest is primarily the penalty paid to thrift by nothrift; and unless an apple-tree two years old is f equal value with one ten years old, then Interest s natural just, inevitable. To abolish Interest is to abelish civilization. Those who choose can do t. but not here. Let them together take up a ownship of Public Land in the West, and thereon try their experiment. We shall watch its progress with interest, and with not a particle of ill

II. As to the abolition of all Laws for the Colection of Debts, we have pondered that suggestion considerably, and have not been able to divest the project of grave practical difficulties. Take that f Trusts, for example: A long-faced, reputable, sbrewd business man is made executor of a decedent's estate, or trustee of the interests of his widow and children, and in that capacity gets into his possession a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, which he ultimately refuses to make over or account for to the rightful owners: What do you propose to do about it ! If you say, "Allow the collection of Trust debts," you will soon have all manner of debts twisted into Trusts, and all manner of debts collected by legal process, only with greater trouble and at greater cost than now. If you say, "Make a breach of trust a crime," you do not mend the matter; for sometimes a trustee fails to respond through inability which s not really criminal; and to treat him as a culprit to do injustice. And besides, every would be debter would be required under such a law to make such representations as to his means as would tender him liable to an action for breach of trust or false pretense in case of his failure to pay; and we should only have suits for these offenses in place of our present actions for debt. If we could only see how to abolish actions for mere debt without creating more evils than we cured, we should favor the project; but we believe "A Laborer," if told which have but to these disasters upon us as a people | work, "I have no money, and can't pay you,"

would be tempted to try the effect of a club over said employer's head and shoulders rather than go home empty-handed to his hungry wife and children. We must have some tribunal to determine what is just as between two parties who cannot agree to settle their accounts, or we must revert to club-law. We do not particularly admire the average justice that is dealt out at the City Hall; but we cannot believe club-law justice would be an improvement on it. If there are any who do, let them choose a spot now vacant whereon to

III. It is sheer folly, it is inane babble, to talk of the lender as a useless drone, and money as producing nothing. Money is but a token; what is really lent is food, seed, teams, horses, lands, &c. It is a great convenience to have the product, say of two hundred days' work, in such shape that it may become house-rent, a yoke of oxen, thirty barrels of flour, a lot of farming toels, a pair of steers and a cow, or anything else of like value, at the holder's wish. A check which did not cost a penny may stand for ten thousand dollars, and be perfectly good for that amount. The value is not in the check, considered as a thing by itself, but in the goods and chattels which it honestly represents and commands. Capital is the unconsumed product of past labor; Interest is the natural increase of that product, put into a shape to increase. If the net product of a hundred cattle turned loose in California or Texas ten years ago is presumptively more than a hundred cows existing there to day; if an orchard ten years old is probably worth more than one set out last Spring, with the lavor added that would be required to take care of these trees through their ten years of immaturity-then Icterest is just, and the lender at fair interest is no robber. If you don't think so, be careful not to incur debt, and he can't rob you.

-The naked truth is, that it is idle and unjust to blame any one class or calling for the evils now felt. We consider excessive Importation one immediate cause of our troubles; but the Importers are no more blameworthy than the pioneers of Minnesota or the farmers of Illinois who have store-bills running en, or would have if they could. Every one in debt is responsible for his share of the present embarrassment. Let us not stop to quarrel and recriminate as to how we got into trouble, but all put our shoulders to the wheel and try to work out. To this end, let every debtor sell something if he can, and reduce his indebtedness; and let us all resolve to owe less next New Year's than we do at present. If we can only get out of debt and keep out, questions concerning Interest and the legal collection of Debts will have less practical importance for us than they now have.

In a new attempt on the part of The Herald to persuade the people of New-York that they have to occasion to trouble themselves any further about Kansas affairs, that journal begins rather oddly, but very candidly, with substantially admitting the justice of the complaint which we have so repeatedly urged on that subject.

The Herald admits that, through the searching inquiries of the Kansas Congressional Committee, it was proved that the Kausas Pro-Slavery party did secure the local government through the seizure of the polls and the control of proceedings at the first Territorial elections by an armed invasion of Missourians to the number of three or four thousand men. The Herald further admits that, in anticipation of a similar Missouri invasion, the Free-State men of Kansas suffered the second Territorial election to go by default; for which it might have given also an additional reason, that the Free-State men did not acknowledge the binding character of the act of the preceding bogus Legislature under which this second election was held. Such The Herald fully admits to be the origin of the existing Government de facto and the so-called Kansas Code-the Pro-Slavery men having thus by force, violence and usurpation, everything their own way -"elections, laws, apportionments, taxes, and everything else," while some of the laws of this begus code are, in the words of General (now Secretary) Cass, in the Senate, "a disgrace to the civilization of the age."

Now, to set up, as The Herald does, that under this state of the case, because President Buchanan on assuming office finds a set of usurpers in possession of the Government of Kansas his hands are tied, and that he can do nothing but wait the coming tegether of Congress and in the mean time give the whole weight of his office and authority to sustain and help carry out this usurpation; to make an assertion of this sort is simply absurd, and it is impossible that any right minded man can fail at once to perceive it to be so. In truth, the same argument which is set up to excuse the President from interference, may, and no doubt will, be set up to excuse Congress from interfering. But by whomsoever set up, it is totally untenable. There is no title, whether to power or property, however formally complete, that is not vitiated by fraud. A deed of land may be signed, sealed, acknowledged with every formality, but if obtained by fraud, it is good for nothing; and the pretensions of the begus authorities of Kansas have, by the scknowledgment of The Herald, no better foundation. So far from its being the duty of the President to recognize and enforce the legislation against which a great majority of the inhabitants protest, and which a Congressional Committee has pronounced fraudulent and invalid-it is, on the other hard, the clear duty of the President to refuse all participation in the enforcement of such a code, or any aid toward it, till Congress shall have taken the matter in hand. The President has totally failed to do his duty in the matter. He leaves the people of Kansas to the mercy of their Ruffian oppressors. The political character of the Congress elect is well known. The Southern members will go in a body for sustaining the Kansas outrages, while there are Northern members enough to make up a strong majority willing to let the slaveholders have their own way, and who will let them have their own way, unless they are frightened out of it by the determined

aspect of the North. It is strange that The Herald, with such a just appreciation as it has of our Northern, New-York Democratic politicians, should be as very auxions to throw back New-York into their hands. "Of late years," says The Herald, "not only Kansas, but every other promising Territory or new State, has been cursed with a flood of reckless and ravenous political backs, quacks and spoilsmen. The nuisance was fairly inaugurated with the great politicians' hegira to California, The consequences in that State need no repetition here. But look at Minnesots-two party State Conventions formed of the Delegates elected to one! It is the dirty disease of Tammany Hall spreading itself everynchere among the dirty spoilsmen of the political parties of the day." In the very breath in waich The Herald thus laments the spread to new States and territories of of the Mind?"

the dirty disease of Tammany Hall," it is laboring with might and main to resubject the State of New-York to a new fit of this same "dirty disease" under which we have so suffered in years past, but from which, fortunately, at this moment the State Administration finds itself free. Is it not enough that Kansas. Minnesota and California should be delivered over to " reckless and ravenous political "hacks, quacks and spoilsmen ?" Is it necessary. that The Herald should play the part of a harlot in enticing the people of the State of New-York to allow themselves to be shorn of their strengththeir love of justice and freedom and their hatred of oppression-and all for the purpose of delivering us over to grind meal with our eyes put out-for whose benefit? Whose, but the reckless and ravenous political hacks, quacks and spoilsmen of Tammary Hall?

The County of Allegheny, Pa., and its two leading Cities. Pittsburgh and Allegheny, have em barked deeply in Railroad enterprises, by which the value of their citizens' property has doubtless been signally enhanced, though the Railroads have not yet proved remunerative, and of course a heavy taxation for the payment of interest on County and City Bonds has been inevitable. We notice with concern that the Democratic County Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on the 26th,

which met at Pittsburgh on the 26th,

Resolved, The tax means that it bute alone which
every member of the Commonwealth agrees to pay to
defray the absolute and necessary expenses of the
Government, and that the taxing power should not be
exercised for any other purpose.

Resolved, That we solemrly avow our hostility to
the imposition of taxes for railroad purposes, and our
unqualified determination to resist, by all constitutional and legal means, the payment of any tax imposed upon us illegally, either by State or county.

Resolved, That, while declaring opposition to railroad improvements, we hold that they should be
advanced by individual enterprise alone.

The second of the above readyes was ably

The second of the above resolves was ably opposed, but passed by a vote of 65 to 35. The whele series was then adopted by a large majority. Should these resolves be sustained by the People. there will be another batch-or, rather, other batches-of particularly cold bonds on somebody's

We recently copied from The Commercial Advertiser of this city a leader embodying the gist of one from its Buffalo namesake, showing the impression made on the henest and caudid portion of the conservative Fillmore Press of the Free States by the recent iniquities in Kansas and the changed attitude of Walker & Co. with regard to the appreaching elections. We give below a contrasted exhibition of the view taken of those outrages by the other sort of Fillmore papers. Here it is:

Signs of Election Coming-The way Kansas is re pricked "to bleed." [N. Y. Express.

NEBRASKA .- The Omaha Nebraskian still confidently asserts Chapman's reflection as Delegate. Its table rejects the entire vote at Florence, where the poll was held open (it is said) till 10 P. M.-and gives Chapman 1,841 votes to 1,282 for Ferguson; but it adds: "If Florence be counted, then Chap man's majority would be only 195." The Nebraska News of the 15th speaks of Ferguson's election as settled. We don't pretend to know which has the right of the case, but we guess the election was rather free and easy all around, and that Chapman will get the sent.

We have before us the Prospectus of The Western Star, which is to be issued dog cheap, at Cornelia (?), Nebraska, and which is to be devoted to fighting for the National Democracy, for the editor's bread and butter, and is further to "do battle against the groundless alarm professed by the Eastern Dailies, of danger and crisis." Of course "the Eastern Dailies" may as well give up their croaking, and admit that money is plenty as water, corner-lots at \$1,500 each in unbuilt Western cities cheap as dirt, and pressure a hypochondriac illusion.

UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Canton, St. Lawrence Co., Aug. 27, 1857. The Universalist State Convention has been in seson in this place for the last three days. The preach ing has been under a large tent in the public square, although the churches of the Baptists and Methodists were generously tendered to the Convention for its use, in addition to the church owned by the Universalists They have all been used to some extent for the various

meetings connected with the Convention. Beside the religious services, meetings of the Counil, of the Education Society, of the Trustees of the Theological School, and of the stockholders in the Book and Paper establishment, have also been held during the week. The occasional sermon was by the Rev E. W. REYNOLDS, of Buffalo. Those who had read his published works, and those who heard his Report on Reforms at the last annual Convention, expected an able and eloquent sermon. They were not disappointed. We noticed in the audience Preston King, Judge Galbraith of Pa, the Rev. T. J. Sawyer of New-York, the Rev. Abel C. Thomas of Philadel bia, and others from abroad. They all united in prosouncing the sermon a worthy and well-timed production. It will be published by order of the Convention.

The business meetings of the Council related to the Book and Paper Establishment, the Theological School, the Clinton Institute, the Harsen Relief Fund, and various other denominational matters.

All these interests appear to be in a flourishing con lition except the Institute at Clinton, which is embarrassed with debt. Measures were recommended by the Council for its immediate and permanent reief. The Relief Fund, founded by a legacy of \$6,000 from Col. Harsen of your city, has increased to about \$14,000, chiefly by additions of interest. The indigent widows of elergymen, and sick and disabled elergymen in the denomination are so few that little use is found for the income but to add it to the princial. Delegates were appointed to the United States Convention of Universalists to meet at Chicago in the ast week of September, and several Committees were aised on Sunday Schools, Reforms, Discipline, &c.

Considerable discussion arose on the subject of the rerease and decrease of subscribers to the denominational papers, in which it came out that those papers which exclude the live questions of the day were decreasing in circulation. Their patrons drop off, it was tated, in some towns by scores, and take other papers. On the other hand, it was said that the papers which advocated Temperance lost largely in Hop districts. A very able report on Reforms, taking high grounds for Freedom and Temperance, was made by the Rev. N. SNELL, of Lockpott. It will attract attention when

The weather through the week has been delightful, end the number of people in attendance large, although farmers in this region are now very busy. The Convention adjourned to night, to meet at Branchport in August, 1858.

PUTSAN COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION .- The Association will hold its next meeting in the Village of Carmel on Friday and Saturday, September 4th and th. Dr. Lambert of Peckskill, on Friday, on the subject " Education, the Rich Man's Need, the Poor Man's Necessity." On Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Hill of Carmel, will deliver a lecture. Essays will be read and discussions take place on the following question: "What is the best method of Developing the Powers

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA -\$1,500,000 IN

GOLD COIN. The following is a copy of a dispatch to M. O.

New-Orleans, Aug. 30, 1857. The steamship Empire City has arrived here from Key West, all well.

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, with 500 passengers and \$1,600,000 in specie, would leave Havans for New-York on the 30th test. Sae had been on Colorado Reef 70 miles west of Havana for three days, but after throwing off 200 turs of coal, she got off without injury. She was hauled off by the steam ship Empire City, assisted by the war steamer Blance

The Empire City went to Key West for coal. The Illinois will be due here on Wednesday sent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 29, 1857.
Mr. Blythe, our Consul at Havana, arrived hen
to-day. He had a long interview with the Secretary
of State, and communicated some matters of impertance relative to the condition of affairs in Cuba.
Advices have been received from the Fort Tung
and El Paso wagon road expeditions. They are progressing finely, notwithstanding they have experienced
a good deal of bad weather and heavy roads.
Commodore Stephen Cassin, who was placed by
the late Naval Board on the retired list, died this
merning.

morning.

The Navy Department to-day received information of the death of Lieut. W. H. Cheever, who died at Rio Jan iro on the 13th of July last. Joseph H. Devitt has been appointed Pensis Agent at Philadelphia, vice Auderson. Ebenezer Slocum has been appointed Postmasts of Fall River, Mass., vice Mor.on.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

Albany County sends from its four Assembly districts the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse: Benjamin Neu, J. C. Chisholm, Peter Cagger and Francis Kearney, Mr. Chisholm is a Hard and an ex-Know-Nothing, while the other three are Softs.

Mr. Chisholm is a Hard and an ex-Know-Nothing, while
the other three are Softs.

The following are the delegates chosen for the Judicial Convention: Messrs. Van Duzer, Lymaa Tremaine, John J. Olcott, Smith and Waterman.

The Sof's carry the district, but give the vote of the
delegation to Rufus W. Peckham, a Hard Shell, but
who voted against the Nebraska bill, and who was telnounced by Mr. Schell at Tammany Hall.

Phineas L. Ely is elected a Democratic delegate to
the Syracuse Convention from the Ist District of
Ningara.

MISSOURI GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.
The following is the official vote of Missouri for Governor — Stewart, Dem., 47,975; Rollins, Independent, 47,641; majority for Stewart, 334.

RECRUITS FOR NICARAGUA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

Handbills are being circulated in Upper Georgia and Tennessee for Nicaragua troops, who are promised \$25 per month and 250 acres of land. SLOOP-OF-WAR FALMOUTH.

Norrotk, Satarday, Aug. 29, 1857.
The sloop-of-war Falmouth has been ord-red here
to be docked, and then to return to Rio immediately. ROBBERY OF UNSIGNED BANK-NOTES. It is reported that \$50,000 in mangaed bank-notes have been stolen from the New-England Bank-Note Company. They are on various New-England banks.

A SHIP ASHORE.
SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.
There is another ship ashore at Cranberry Inlet. No

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

We have papers from all points South by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The Savannah News has later advices from Nassau and Infigua. 2,000 bushels of salt had been raked up to the let of August. At Turks Island 1,000,000 of bushels were on hand, and it was selling at 10 coats per bushel.

Decrease in 1837......6312,000

THE NEW PRO-SLAVERY CHURCH.

CONVENTION OF SECEDERS FROM THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYERIAN CHURCH. THE ORGANIZATION-CAUSE OF ITS CALL-COM PLEXION OF THE CONVENTION. AC. RICHMOND, Va., August 27, 1857.

The readers of your paper will remember the exciting debate in the New School General Assembly at Clave-land on the subject of Slavery. It will not be forgotten that your Cleveland correspondent correctly described the movements of the minority of the Assembly of bly, which were designed to place the Assembly in & position fatally embarrassing. Inasmuch as separation from that body was a foregone conclusion, even before the meeting of the Assembly, it was for the in-terest of the minerity to push that body to such action as should not only split the denomination, but give a very comfortable portion of the Northern Church to the South. It was plain that the able and determined leaders of the minority were playing a high game so as to sweep into the new Assembly which they proposed to form all the Philadelphia Churches and some of the most important Churches in New-Jersey and New-York City. They wished a select kind of Churches, sound on the subject of Slavery. They made no secret of this, that they desired a Church utterly purged of all abolition taint. Being a well organized and compacted, though

small minority, they had a fair chance to accomplish

their design. The schedule to be pursued was a cool one. It was simply to badger the Northern members of the Assembly into some violent action, under cover of which they might secede, crying "proscription tyranny, illegality," &c., fully expecting to be followed by a goodly number of Churches and ministers at the North. When Mr. Cutler's resolutions came before the Assembly, the Southern members united with Mr. Cutler's immediate friends in the attempt to force the Assembly to vote direct on those resolutions. When this singular union between Dr. Ross and Mr. Cutler was reen, then the Southern policy came out. The result was that the entire North, with two exceptions—viz the Rev. S. Storrs Howe of fown, and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd of Philadelphia, voted solid in favor of a paper offered by the Rev. Dr. Allen, and amended by the Rev. Mr. Kimball. Philadelphia wheeled into line nobly, and the Southern policy had failed utterly. There was then nothing left for these Southern gentlemen to do but to protest against a action as oppressive, leave the Assembly, and appeal to their constituents. In pursuance of this design, they called a Convention to meet at Washington Churches intimated that they did not want the Convention. one. It was simply to badger the Northern members intimated that they did not want the Convention Consequently it has been transferred to Richmond

Consequently it has been transferred to Richmond. This much by way of preface.

This evening at 8 o clock the celebrated Dr. Ross called the Convention to order. The Hoa. Horaco-Maynard of Tennessee was elected President, and the Rev. Drs. Leech and Newton Vice Presidents of the Convention. The Rev. Mr. Bell and Mr. Price of Richmond were elected Clerks. In the arrangements thus far, several very singular debates occurred as the whether they would or would not appoint a Nominating Committee, or whether they should elect the inofficers without a Committee; also as to how the value should be taken, whether by Presbyteries or pre sayshould be taken, whether they should be bad for the Mississipplars. A very animated debate the so sprugge to en the motion of Dr. Rossibat the presiding officer about the addressed as "Precident"—a measure which Dr. Newton regarded as "Chiadish," and which should be addressed as "Precident"—a measure which Dr. Newton regarded as "childish," and which Dr. Leech colored had already been decided, but have "we have elected" said on with infinite gravity and dignity. Two Yue 1722 had and law